The baniſh'd never hopes his *love* to ſee. *Dryden.*
The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope.*

7. Lewdneſs.
He is not lolling on a lewd *love* bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

8. Unreaſonable liking.
The *love* to ſin makes a man ſin againſt his own reaſon. *Taylor's holy living.*
Men in *love* with their opinions may not only ſuppoſe what is in queſtion, but allege wrong matter of fact. *Locke.*

9. Fondneſs; concord.
Come *love* and health to all!
Then I'll ſit down: give me ſome wine; fill full. *Shak.*
Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in *love*, and in the ſpirit of meekneſs? 1 *Cor.* iv. 21.

10. Principle of union.
Love is the great inſtrument of nature, the bond and cement of ſociety, the ſpirit and ſpring of the univerſe: *love* is ſuch an affection as cannot ſo properly be ſaid to be in the ſoul, as the ſoul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt up into one deſire. *South's Sermons.*

11. Picturesque repreſentation of love.
The lovely babe was born with ev'ry grace:
Such was his form as painters, when they ſhow
Their utmoſt art, on naked *loves* beſtow. *Dryden's Ovid.*

12. A word of endearment.
'Tis no diſhonour, truſt me, *love*, 'tis none;
I would die for thee. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

13. Due reverence to God.
I know that you have not the *love* of God in you. *John.*
Love is of two ſorts, of friendſhip and of deſire; the one betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational, the other a ſenſitive *love*: ſo our *love* of God conſiſts of two parts, as eſteeming of God, and deſiring of him. *Hammond.*
The *love* of God makes a man chaſte without the laborious arts of faſting, and exterior diſciplines; he reaches at glory without any other arms but thoſe of *love*. *Taylor.*

14. A kind of thin ſilk ſtuff. *Ainſ.*
This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light, appeared ſo full of pores, with ſuch a tranſparency as that of a ſieve, a piece of cypreſs, or *lovehood*. *Boyle on Colours.*

Lo'VEAPPLE. *n. ſ.*
The *loveapple* has a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which expands in a circular order; the ſtyle afterwards becomes a roundiſh, ſoft, fleſhy fruit, divided into ſeveral cells, which contain many flat ſeeds. *Millar.*

Lo'VEKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *knot.*] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

Lo'VELETTER. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *letter.*] Letter of courtſhip.
The children are educated in the different notions of their parents: the ſons follow the father, while the daughters read *loveletters* and romances to their mother. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Lo'VELILY. *adv.* [from *lovely.*] Amiably; in ſuch a manner as to excite love.
Thou look'ſt
Lovelily dreadful. *Otway's Veniceſ Preſerv'd.*

Lo'VELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lovely.*] Amiableneſs; qualities of mind or body that excite love.
Carrying thus in one perſon the only two bands of good-will, *lovelineſs* and lovingneſs. *Sidney.*
When I approach
Her *lovelineſs*, ſo abſolute ſhe ſeems,
That what ſhe wills to do, or ſay,
Seems wiſeſt, virtuouſeſt, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
If there is ſuch a native *lovelineſs* in the ſex, as to make them victorious when they are in the wrong, how reſiſtleſs is their power when they are on the ſide of truth? *Addiſon.*

Lo'VELORN. *adj.* [*love* and *lorn.*] Forſaken of one's love.
The *love-lorn* nightingale,
Nightly to thee her ſad ſong mourneth well. *Milton.*

Lo'VELY. *adj.* [from *love.*] Amiable; exciting love.
The breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did ſuckle Hector, look'd not *lovelier*
Than Hector's forehead. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleaſant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. 2 *Sam.* i. 23.
The flowers which it had preſs'd
Appeared to my view,
More freſh and *lovely* than the reſt,
That in the meadows grew. *Denham.*
The Chriſtian religion gives us a more *lovely* character of God than any religion ever did. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
The fair
With cleanly powder dry their hair;
And round their *lovely* breaſt and head
Freſh flow'rs their mingl'd odours ſhed. *Prior.*

Lo'VEMONGER. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love.
Thou art an old *lovemonger*, and ſpeakeſt ſkilfully. *Shak.*

Lo'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *love.*]
1. One who is in love.
Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot ſee
The pretty follies that themſelves commit. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let it be never ſaid, that he whoſe breaſt
Is fill'd with love, ſhould break a *lover*'s reſt. *Dryden.*

2. A friend; one who regards with kindneſs.
Your brother and his *lover* have embrac'd. *Shakeſp.*
I tell thee, fellow,
Thy general is my *lover*: I have been
The book of his good act, whence men have read
His fame unparalleſ'd haply amplified. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. One who likes any thing.
To be good and gracious, and a *lover* of knowledge, are amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Lo'VERT. *n. ſ.* [from *Couvert*, French, *an opening.*] An opening for the ſmoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. *Spenſ.*

Lo'VESECRET. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſecret.*] Secret between lovers.
What danger, Arimant, is this you fear?
Or what *loveſecret* which I muſt not hear. *Dryden's Aur.*

Lo'VESICK. *adj.* [*love* and *ſick.*] Diſordered with love; languiſhing with amorous deſire.
See, on the ſhoar inhabits purple ſpring,
Where nightingales their *loveſick* ditty ſing. *Dryden.*
To the dear miſtreſs of my *loveſick* mind,
Her ſwain a pretty preſent has deſign'd. *Dryden's Virg.*
Of the reliefs to eaſe a *loveſick* mind,
Flavia preſcribes deſpair. *Granville.*

Lo'VESOME. *adj.* [from *love.*] Lovely. A word not uſed.
Nothing new can ſpring
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,
Or beautiful or *loveſome* can appear. *Dryden's Lucretius.*

Lo'VESONG. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſong.*] Song expreſſing love.
Poor Romeo is already dead!
Stabb'd with a white wench's black eye,
Run through the ear with a *loveſong*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Loveſong weeds and ſatyrick thorns are grown,
Where ſeeds of better arts were early ſown. *Donne.*

Lo'VESUIT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſuit.*] Courtſhip.
His *loveſuit* hath been to me
As fearful as a ſiege. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Lo'VETALE. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *tale.*] Narrative of love.
The *lovetale*
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;
Whoſe wanton paſſions in the ſacred porch
Ezekiel ſaw. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* i.
Cato's a proper perſon to entruſt
A *lovetale* with. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Lo'VETHOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *thought.*] Amorous fancy.
Away to ſweet beds of flowers,
Lovethoughts lie rich when canopied with bowers. *Shakeſp.*

Lo'VETOY. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *toy.*] Small preſents given by lovers.
Has this amorous gentleman preſented himſelf with any *lovetoys*, ſuch as gold ſnuff-boxes. *Arbuth. and Pope's Ma. Sc.*

Lo'VETRICK. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *trick.*] Art of expreſſing love.
Other diſports than dancing jolities;
Other *lovetricks* than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

LOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*loch*, Iriſh, a lake.] A lake; a large inland ſtanding water.
A people near the northern pole that won,
Whom Ireland ſent from *loughes* and foreſts hore,
Divided far by ſea from Europe's ſhore. *Fairfax.*
Lough Neſs never freezes. *Phil. Tranſ.*

Lo'VING. *participial adj.* [from *love.*]
1. Kind; affectionate.
So *loving* to my mother,
That he permitted not the winds of heav'n
To viſit her face too roughly. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
This earl was of great courage, and for this cauſe much loved of his ſoldiers, to whom he was no leſs *loving* again. *Hayward.*

2. Expreſſing kindneſs.
The king took her in his arms till ſhe came to herſelf, and comforted her with *loving* words. *Eſth.* xv. 8.

Lo'VINGKINDNESS. Tenderneſs; favour; mercy. A ſcriptural word.
Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy *lovingkindneſſes*. *Pſal.* xxv. 6.
He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imperfection of our underſtanding, requiring us to conſider him only under the amiable attributes of goodneſs and *lovingkindneſs*, and to adore him as our friend and patron. *Rogers.*

Lo'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *loving.*] Affectionately; with kindneſs.
The new king, having no leſs *lovingly* performed all duties to him dead than alive, purſued on the ſiege of his unnatural brother, as much for the revenge of his father, as for the eſtabliſhing of his own quiet. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.
It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and meek perſons; but he that can do ſo with the froward and perverſe, he only hath true charity. *Taylor.*

Lo'VINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *loving.*] Kindneſs; affection.
Carrying

Carrying thus in one perſon the only two bands of good-will, lovelineſs and *lovingneſs*. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

LOUIS D'OR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about ſeventeen ſhillings.
If he is deſired to change a *louis d'or*, he muſt conſider of it. *Spectator*, N°. 305.

To LOUNGE. *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.

Lo'UNGER. *n. ſ.* [from *lounge.*] An idler.

LOURGE. *n. ſ.* [*longurio*, Latin.] A tall gangrel. *Ainſ.*

LOUSE. *n. ſ.* plural *lice.* [luſ, Saxon; *luys*, Dutch.] A ſmall animal, of which different ſpecies live on the bodies of men, beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures.
There were *lice* upon man and beaſt. *Exod.* viii. 18.
Frogs, *lice*, and flies, muſt all his palace fill
With loath'd intruſion. *Milton.*
It is beyond even an atheiſt's credulity and impudence to affirm, that the firſt men might proceed out of the tumours of leaves of trees, as maggots and flies are ſuppoſed to do now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the *lice* of ſome prodigious animals, whoſe ſpecies is now extinct. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Not that I value the money the fourth part of the ſkip of a *louſe*. *Swift.*

To Louse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice.
As for all other good women, that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to *louſe* themſelves in the ſunſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
You ſat and *lous'd* him all the ſun-ſhine day. *Swift.*

LOUSEWORT. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant; called alſo *rattle* and *cock's-comb.*
There are four different kinds of this plant, which grow wild, and in ſome low meadows are very troubleſome; eſpecially one ſort with yellow flowers, which riſes to be a foot high or more, and is often in ſuch plenty as to be the moſt predominant plant; but it is very bad food for cattle. *Miller.*

Lo'USILY. *adv.* [from *louſe.*] In a paltry, mean, and ſcurvy way.

Lo'USINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *louſy.*] The ſtate of abounding with lice.

Lo'USY. *adj.* [from *louſe.*]
1. Swarming with lice; over-run with lice.
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high and whore,
Sometimes be *louſy*, but be never poor. *Dryden's Juv.*
Sweetbriar and gooſeberry are only *louſy* in dry times, or very hot places. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill.
I pray you now remembrance on the *louſy* knave mine hoſt.
A *louſy* knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries. *Shakeſp.*

LOUT. *n. ſ.* [*loete*, old Dutch. Mr. *Lye.*] A mean aukward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.
Pamela, whoſe noble heart doth diſdain, that the truſt of her virtue is repoſed in ſuch a *lout*'s hands, had yet, to ſhew an obedience, taken on ſhepherdiſh apparel. *Sidney.*
This *lout*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we ſcarce are men, and you are gods. *Shakeſp.*
I have need of ſuch a youth,
That can with ſome diſcretion do my buſineſs;
For 'tis no truſting to yon foliſh *lout*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thus wail'd the *louts* in melancholy ſtrain. *Gay's Paſt.*

To LOUT. *v. n.* [pluran, to bend, Saxon.] To pay obeiſance; to bend; to bow; to ſtoop. Obſolete. It was uſed in a good ſenſe. In Scotland they ſay, a fellow with *lowtan* or *lutton* ſhoulders; that is, one who bends forwards; his ſhoulders or back.
He fair the knight ſaluted, *louting* low,
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was. *Fa. Qu.*
Under the ſand-bag he was ſeen,
Louting low, like a for'ſter green. *Ben. Johnſon's Underw.*
The palmer, grey with age, with count'nance *louting* low,
His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow. *Drayton.*

To LOWT. *v. a.* This word ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify, to overpower.
I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Lo'UTISH. *adj.* [from *lout.*] Clowniſh; bumpkinly.
This *loutiſh* clown is ſuch, that you never ſaw ſo ill-favoured a viſar; his behaviour ſuch, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

Lo'URISHLY. *adv.* [from *lout.*] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW. *adj.*
1. Not high.
2. Not riſing far upwards.
It became a ſpreading vine of *low* ſtature. *Ezek.* xvii. 6.
3. Not elevated in ſituation.
O mighty Cæſar! do'ſt thou lye ſo *low*?
Are all thy conqueſts, glories, triumphs, ſpoils,
Shrunk to this little meaſure? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
Whatſoever is waſhed away from them is carried down into the *lower* grounds, and into the ſea, and nothing is brought back. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Deſcending far downwards; deep.
5. Not deep; not ſwelling high; ſhallow: uſed of water.
As two men were walking by the ſea-ſide at *low* water, they ſaw an oyſter, and they both pointed at it together. *L'Eſtrange.*
It is *low* ebb ſure with his accuſer, when ſuch peccadillo's are put in to ſwell the charge. *Atterbury.*
6. Not of high price: as, corn is *low*.
7. Not loud; not noiſy.
As when in open air we blow,
The breath, though ſtrain'd, ſounds flat and *low*:
But if a trumpet take the blaſt,
It lifts it high, and makes it laſt. *Waller.*
The theatre is ſo well contrived, that, from the very deep of the ſtage, the *loweſt* ſound may be heard diſtinctly to the fartheſt part of the audience; and yet, if you raiſe your voice as high as you pleaſe, there is nothing like an echo to cauſe confuſion. *Addiſon on Italy.*
8. In latitudes near to the line.
They take their courſe either high to the north, or *low* to the ſouth. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*
9. Not riſing to ſo great a ſum as ſome other accumulation of particulars.
Who can imagine, that in ſixteen or ſeventeen hundred years time, taking the *lower* chronology, that the earth had then ſtood, mankind ſhould be propagated no farther than Judæa. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
10. Late in time: as, the *lower* empire.
11. Dejected; depreſſed.
To be worſt,
The *loweſt*, moſt dejected, thing of fortune,
Stands ſtill in eſperance. *Shakeſpeare.*
His ſpirits are ſo *low* his voice is drown'd,
He hears as from afar, or in a ſwoon,
Like the deaf murmur of a diſtant ſound. *Dryden.*
Though he before had gall and rage,
Which death or conqueſt muſt aſſwage;
He grows diſpirited and *low*,
He hates the fight, and ſhuns the foe. *Prior.*
12. Impotent; ſubdued.
To keep them all quiet, he muſt keep them in greater awe and leſs ſplendor; which power he will uſe to keep them as *low* as he pleaſes, and at no more coſt than makes for his own pleaſure. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
13. Not elevated in rank or ſtation; abject.
He wooes both high and *low*, both rich and poor. *Shakeſp.*
Try in men of *low* and mean education, who have never elevated their thoughts above the ſpade. *Locke.*
14. Diſhonourable; betokening meanneſs of mind: as, *low* tricks.
15. Not ſublime; not exalted in thought or diction.
He has not ſo many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar, but, at the ſame time, has not ſo many thoughts that are ſublime and noble. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 279.
In compariſon of theſe divine writers, the nobleſt wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*
16. Reduced; in poor circumſtances; as, I am *low* in the world.

LOW. *adv.*
1. Not aloft; not at a high price; meanly: it is chiefly uſed in compoſition.
Proud of their numbers and ſecure in ſoul,
The confident and over-luſty French:
Do the *low*-rated Engliſh play at dice? *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.
This is the prettieſt *low*-born laſs, that ever
Ran the greenford; nothing ſhe does or ſeems,
But ſmacks of ſomething greater than herſelf,
Too noble for this place. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
There under Ebon ſhades and *low*-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark Cimmerian deſert ever dwell. *Milton.*
My eyes no object met
But *low*-hung clouds, that dipt themſelves in rain,
To ſhake their fleeces on the earth again. *Dryden.*
No luxury ſound room
In *low*-rooſt houſes, and bare walls of lome. *Dryden.*
Vaſt yellow offſprings are the German's pride;
But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,
And *low*-built bodies are the growth of Spain. *Creech.*
Whenever I am turned out, my lodge deſcends upon a *low*-ſpirited creeping family. *Swift.*
We wand'ring go through dreary waſtes,
Where round ſome mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps,
And *low*-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps. *Pope.*
Corruption, like a general flood,
Shall deluge all; and av'rice creeping on,
Spread like a *low*-born miſt, and blot the ſun. *Pope.*
2. In times near our own.
In that part of the world which was firſt inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*
3. With a depreſſion of the voice.
Lucia, ſpeak *low*, he is retir'd to reſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. In

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